(14th YEAR.) THE (No. 2497)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1794.

MANHEIM, *September* 5.

ON the 1st inſtant a grand council of war was held at the houſe of Baron de Belderbuſch, governor of this city. It was attended by ſeveral Auſtrian and Palatine generals, and is thought to have related to the paſſage acroſs the Rhine, which is to be immediately effected. For this purpoſe there are great movements in the Auſtrian army; and a great number of troops are already paſſing down the Rhine.

Several corps had reached the vicinity of this city; at the ſame time that a conſiderable number of boats, laden with heavy artillery and ammunition, are on their way to Mentz, by the Rhine. The Bavaria Palatine court has conſented, that in caſe of imminent danger, it ſhall be lawful for as many Auſtrian troops as may be deemed neceſſary, to enter Manheim; and that the command in chief of the city ſhall be ſurrendered to the prince of Saxe Teſchen, who is to have a ſecond in command, the Palatine governor.—French priſoners are daily carried into Mentz; and yeſterday 532 from the environs of Franckfort were tranſported thither.

UPPER RHINE, *Auguſt* 29.

Michaud, general in chief of the French army on the Rhine, by ſome means or other got into Manheim, of which he took a view, ſupped and ſlept in one of the principal inns there. On his departure, he gave a letter to one of the waiters, telling him a ſervant would call for it in the morning. After ſome time, nobody calling for the letter, it was opened, and contained the following words in French:—

"Citizens, Michaud, general in chief of the Sans Culottes, ſupped here laſt night, and has been at the play at Manheim."

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 30.

Purſuant to the concluded agreement, England is to pay the emperor a ſubſidy for 120,000 men for the ſpace of three years. Proviſions, accoutrements and carriage, for this great army, are alſo to be provided for by England. The hereditary provinces are only to furniſh 20,000 men, the remainder is to be ſupplied by recruiting in the empire.

Since the ſpeedy arrival of the marquis of Lucheſini, it is aſſured that our court has reſolved ſeriouſly to co-operate with Pruſſia and Ruſſia againſt Poland, and after having taken poſſeſſion of Cracow, Sendomir, Lublin and Chelm, which are to be evacuated by the Pruſſians and Ruſſians, 12,000 men will be ſent againſt Warſaw. It is thought that our Gallician army of 30,000 men has already advanced.

BREDA, *September* 9.

Yeſterday a large party of the French troops, ſaid to conſiſt of 10,000 men, appeared again at Ginneke. They had two four pounders with them, and repulſed our out poſts, who, though ſmall in number, defended themſelves in the beſt manner. The ſkirmiſhes laſted from five o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, when the French fell back from Ginneke, which is cloſe to this fortreſs, with great order and regularity.

About 3000 republicans are encamped, at the diſtance of one league and a quarter from this place; the reſt are cantoned on the heath near Garſbrock, where they have eſtabliſhed their head quarters.

We cannot think that the French mean to lay ſiege to this fortreſs. Their deſign is thought to be rather upon Maeſtricht and Bergen-op-Zoom. The French continue to file off in great numbers towards Roſendael and Oudenboſch.

The French have again re-eſtabliſhed the bridge called the Devil's Bridge, ſituate near the church of the village of Ginneke. Over this bridge, which had been broken down by our troops, a great force of republicans is paſſing, in order to inveſt this place cloſer. The French force which is now in this barony, is ſaid to amount to 40,000 men.

P. S. An engagement is this moment taking place before this city.

PARIS, *Auguſt* 27.

The revolutionary tribunal hold its ſittings with great regularity: It is remarked, with much ſatisfaction, that the extreme rigour with which its ſentences were pronounced under the dictatorſhip of Robeſpierre, is conſiderably relaxed. On the 17th and 18th inſtant, this tribunal liberated ſeveral priſoners, and ſentenced to death two perſons only, Labrau and Laurau. The 60 members of the convention, who in 1793 ſigned a proteſt againſt the events of the 31ſt of May, are ſtill confined; but their affair will be taken into immediate conſideration. The total number of priſoners, without reckoning thoſe in the Conciergerie, is 6360. It is calculated that if the tribunal had continued its maſſacres, at the rate of 40 or 50 per diem, there would, ſince the 29th of July, have been 1400 perſons leſs in Paris, and probably 3000 priſoners more.

CAPITULATION of VALENCIENNES.

In the name of the French republic.

Article I. The garriſon of Valenciennes ſhall ſurrender priſoners of war, and march out with all the honours of war. Being arrived on the glacis of the gate of Mons, they ſhall lay down their arms, and in forty-eight hours after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation, they ſhall be conducted with an eſcort to the firſt poſt of the Imperial and Dutch armies.

II. The garriſon ſhall give their parole not to ſerve againſt the French army, till the ſaid garriſon ſhall be exchanged with equality of number and equality of rank.

III. As ſoon as the preſent capitulation ſhall be ſigned, the troops of the republic ſhall take poſſeſſion of the Mons and Tournay gates, at each of which ſhall be poſted a battalion of grenadiers.

IV. All the effects belonging to the emperor or the garriſon, ſuch as artillery, ammunition and proviſions, magazines of all kinds, money, papers, memorials, places, inſtructions relative to the fortifications and mines, ſhall be faithfully delivered and explained to the troops of the republic, without the leaſt reſerve.

V. To that end, an officer of engineers, one of artillery, a war commiſſary, and a ſtaff officer, ſhall be choſen, to whom the above-mentioned articles ſhall be faithfully delivered.

VI. The whole garriſon ſhall retain their baggage, and the neceſſary horſes ſhall be furniſhed them for tranſporting the ſame.

VII. All the emigrants and deſerters ſhall be delivered up to the troops of the republic.

VIII. The garriſon of Valenciennes ſhall be victualled until their arrival at their reſpective advanced poſts.

IX. Till the moment of the departure of the garriſon, no one, whether military or burgher, ſhall be allowed to go out of the fortreſs, excepting the officers employed in making the inventories of the articles contained in the fortreſs.

X. The ſick and wounded of the different corps of the garriſons ſhall be treated and attended with the known humanity of the French nation, and as ſoon as they ſhall be cured, they ſhall be conducted to the advanced poſts of the armies to which they belong, they conforming themſelves to the articles of capitulation, and waggons ſhall be furniſhed for ſuch as can immediately follow their corps.

Head quarters before Valenciennes, 10th Fructidor, (Auguſt 27) the 2d year of the French republic, one and indiviſible.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

I. The magiſtrates having been obliged to accept the poſts with which they have been inveſted ſince the old magiſtrates left the city, having always conducted themſelves well as to what concerned the public welfare, ſhall be in no wiſe moleſted, any more than the peaceable inhabitants, and they ſhall be left to the enjoyment of their property.

Anſwer. This article not being of a military competency, ſhall be referred to the repreſentatives of the people, who will take it into conſideration, and ordain as juſtice requires.

II. The inhabitants, who for ſome months have abandoned the town through fear, ſhall be at liberty to return within the term of ſix months, and in the mean time their goods, furniture and effects, ſhall remain under the ſafeguard of the law, and their friends, houſekeepers or ſervants, who ſhall have the guard of them.

Anſ. Referred to the deciſion of the repreſentatives of the people.

III. The guarantee of quiet poſſeſſion to all perſons of their property, moveable and immoveable.

The ſame anſwer.

IV. The debts contracted by the garriſon ſhall be paid by his majeſty the emperor as ſoon as poſſible, conformably to the proclamation to that effect, ſigned by general Van Cammeller, commander of the garriſon, and the war commiſſary Lukſwal.

The general commanding the army of the French republic expects, that general Van Cammeller ſhall employ his endeavours to obtain a ſpeedy payment of ſaid debts.

Laſtly, The garriſon ſhall march out of the fortreſs on Saturday, the 30th of Auguſt, between 8 and 9 in the morning.

Anſ. Agreed to.

LONDON, *September* 15.

The king of Pruſſia is ſaid to have been completely defeated by the Poles before Warſaw. The account of a partial victory publiſhed at Berlin, ſerves rather to corroborate than invalidate this report. The general inſurrection and ſucceſs of the Poles, in what the uſurper has choſen to call South-Pruſſia, is certain. Should they get poſſeſſion of Dantzick and Thorn, they will have the means of receiving all that men of courage ſtand in need of to reſiſt oppreſſion—arms and ammunition.

Yeſterday a council was held at lord Grenville's office, in Downing-ſtreet, which was attended by all the cabinet miniſters in town; at four o'clock the council broke up, when the reſult of the buſineſs was ſent off to the king, at Weymouth.

Sir Gilbert Elliot is appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Corſica.

Information by the laſt mails, ſtate it as determined upon, that early in the ſpring the whole of the Turkiſh fleet ſhall be ready to appear in ſuch a force as to render the Turkiſh navy reſpectable, and oppoſe any attempts upon the veſſels or ports of the grand ſeignior. Not only the ſhips of the line, but alſo the frigates and corvettes are getting ready for ſea; among the former are ſeveral of 80 guns—An hundred gunboats are likewiſe getting ready with the utmoſt expedition—The grand Seignior has ordered the captain Pacha to forward the preparation of theſe gun boats, and the fitting out of the fleet; and it is on this account that his ſquadron has not ſailed to the Archipelago, though the weather has been fine—The affairs of the French are ſaid to remain upon the ſame footing, for the firman againſt their aſſembling in arms is not regarded at Conſtantinople, where a national feaſt was celebrated by a great number of them, and though they were armed, the day paſſed with the utmoſt tranquillity.

Sep. 17. Yeſterday Mr. Sylveſter, the meſſenger, arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from the duke of York. Mr. Sylveſter left the Britiſh army on Friday night, in its poſition behind Bois-le-Duc. The enemy had not appeared in force in that quarter; the troops expected to remain where they were as long as the weather and their health would permit; but no hopes were entertained of commencing offenſive operations.

On Wedneſday a French patrole came within a mile of Bois-le-Duc, and carried off a Dutch poſt of two officers and ſixteen dragoons.

Several articles received by the mails yeſterday, ſay, that general Clairfayt declines taking the chief command of the Auſtrian army on account of ill health; and that general Brown has reſigned on the ſame pretext. From theſe articles, if well founded, it would appear, that the Auſtrian generals are as little inclined to continue the war, as the Auſtrian ſoldiers have been long ſaid to be.

The accounts from Amſterdam are ſuch as may be expected when the ſources of authentic information are ſtopt. One ſays, that twenty-ſix members of the convention, including Barrere and Collot D'Herbois, have been guillotined; another, that the emperor of Germany has been ſhot by a Hungarian officer.

Accounts from Berlin of the 6th inſtant ſay, that the Pruſſians took 3 more redoubts before Warſaw on the 28th, and that the Poles were defeated on the day following, in an attempt to regain the ground they had loſt; in this attack the Poliſh colonel Branckowſki was killed. Other letters ſay, the Poles attacked the left wing of the Pruſſian army on the 30th, but were ſo warmly received that they left 1000 men upon the place. Ten more redoubts being taken from the Poles on the ſame day, there was the higheſt probability that the fate of Warſaw would ſoon be determined.

Sep. 18. Yeſterday arrived a mail from Corunne, which brought letters, giving the very agreeable information that Fontarabia and St. Sebaſtian had been recovered by the Spaniards, who are making great preparations for the purpoſe of repulſing the French from their frontier.

The report of the execution of Barrere and twenty-five other members of the convention, which was ſtated in the Leyden Gazette, and likewiſe came to this country in ſeveral private letters from Holland, brought by the laſt mail, was yeſterday very generally credited. Its ſtrong probability was, however, the chief ground for its belief, for no ſuch particular or circumſtantial account has yet come, as can warrant an implicit credit in its authenticity.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated September 9th, to a merchant in Leeds, ſays, "It is thought there will be a very cloſe engagement in eight or ten days, and as there are already two French regiments come over to the duke of York's army, more are expected to follow, owing to the diſcontent amongſt the French ſoldiers: I have alſo information from the Hague, that ten thouſand of the emperor's ſoldiers arrived this day, at or near Bois-le-Duc, to join the armies, and that he will ſend alſo in about twenty days upwards of 20,000 more."

BRITISH ARMY.

Camp near Bois-le-Duc, September 6.

The army remains unmoleſted in its preſent poſition. The French have lately appeared in great force near Breda, but deſerters who have recently come in, affirm, that the idea of beſieging it is entirely laid aſide, at leaſt for this ſeaſon. A report was for ſome days prevalent in the camp, that we were immediately to ad-

vance, and to take up our winter quarters in Flanders, the country we ſo lately abandoned, but ſince the news have been confirmed of Valenciennes, Conde and Queſnoy, having ſurrendered to the enemy, we are leſs ſanguine in our hopes of ſuch a movement taking place.

Sunday, September 7.

The report of this day is, that all ideas of advancing into Flanders during the continuance of the preſent campaign are now entirely given up. If, however, the preſent rains continue, it will be impoſſible for us to remain much longer on our preſent ground. The ſick liſt is daily increaſing; in ſome regiments of 600 men now with us, there are 120 or 130 laid up at preſent. Nothing extraordinary has occurred at the out poſts this day.

Monday, September 8.

It is now expected that we ſhall go into cantonments, in about a fortnight, on the other ſide of the Meuſe. Some of the quarter maſter general department are now on the look out for quarters for the troops. Thus, after a moſt fatiguing campaign on our part, according to all appearances at preſent, the French will be left in quiet poſſeſſion of the Netherlands. When the derangements, which lately ſubſiſted among the allies, were in ſome meaſure compoſed, it was hoped that we might ſoon retrieve ſome part of our loſſes by new operations againſt the common enemy; but, unfortunately, before theſe new plans could be brought into effect, the laſt and only fruits that had been left to us of two whole campaigns, Valenciennes, Conde and Queſnoy, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, ſo that now we have not a ſingle ſtrong place before us in our poſſeſſion; and at ſuch an advanced ſeaſon to attempt or expect the reduction of any ſtrong place, would be madneſs and folly.

Friday, September 12.

Since my letter of the 8th inſtant, nothing extraordinary has happened here; we have been perfectly quiet, and have not ſo much as heard one word about the enemy. A depot of forage is forming a few miles in our rear, from which it is now concluded, that, if poſſible, we ſhall remain in our preſent poſition for ſome time; that is, that we ſhall not retreat ſo ſoon acroſs the Meuſe as was intended; for as to advancing into the Netherlands, there is no more proſpect of that than when I laſt wrote you, a pontoon bridge has, however, been laid over the Meuſe at Grave, to be in readineſs for us when we do move, and then it is ſaid we are to take up a poſition near Nimeguen, on the left bank of the Waal.

Sep. 19. Wedneſday morning arrived a mail from Corunna, brought to Falmouth by the Janurin packet, captain Hockguard, in eight days.

By the above mail there are letters directly from the Spaniſh head quarters in Guipuſcoa, dated Auguſt 28, which ſay, that the enemy had made no further progreſs. Pampeluna in Navarre remains altogether undiſturbed. In Bilboa every apprehenſion has ſubſided, in conſequence of which an order has been iſſued for the ſhips which had been loaded with ſtores, &c. preparatory to their departure in the firſt moment of alarm, to unload; as alſo it has been ſignified; that the port is again open for trading veſſels of every deſcription.

The levy of 170,000 men being nearly completed, a grand attack of the enemy was expected to take place daily. The French army is behind Toloſa; that place is not taken.

At Bilboa fourteen conſpicuous perſons have been found guilty of treacherouſly correſponding with the enemy, and are ordered for execution. Twelve were hanged at Pampeluna; it was there diſcovered that all the guns on the batteries had been loaded with ſand inſtead of powder, ſo that if the enemy had ſucceeded in penetrating to the walls, no reſiſtance could be made.

The Madrid Gazette of Auguſt 26, claims for Spain the honour of a complete defeat of the enemy before Bellegarde.

General La Union writes from his camp near that city, that on the 13th he divided his army into ſeven parts, ſix of which, compoſed of 9000 men each, had orders to make feigned attacks upon the French on all ſides, while himſelf, with a choice body of 11,000 men, made a grand movement, when he completely routed them, driving them from all their redoubts, 37 in number, and killed their general. He alſo poſſeſſed himſelf of all their camp equipage, 20 pieces of the heavieſt artillery, ſix howitzers, and a great number of ſmaller artillery. The number of killed on the part of the enemy was not known, but conſidered, from appearances, not leſs than 4000. The French had retreated, ſays the Gazette, ten leagues beyond Bellegarde. The Spaniſh loſs, including the Portugueſe auxiliaries, is put down at 515 killed.

We have already given the French general's account of this buſineſs, who alſo claims the victory, and ſays that Bellegarde was not relieved.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 13

Extract of a letter from Dr. Ramſey of Charleſton, to a phyſician in this city, October 14.

"I have found calomel and jalap to deſerve all that Dr. Ruſh has ſaid of them in his book, in a fever which lately prevailed in this city, and which, in many particulars, reſembled the yellow fever of your city. I heartily ſubſcribe to his opinion, that the diſeaſe originated in this country; and I believe that this has been the caſe in former years, when it was ſaid to have been imported. Our fever was not contagious, no phyſician or nurſe having taken it. It reſembled the endimial cauſus (or yellow fever) of the Weſt-Indies, ſo well deſcribed by Dr. Moſely. We had the ſame fever in 1792, but no public notice was taken of it; nor would there this year, but for the alarm created by your fever of 1793."

BALTIMORE, *November* 15.

Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, November 12, *to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this town.*

"A ſon of Mr. Robert Morris arrived here laſt evening from London. He has brought papers down to the 21ſt of September. Previous to his ſailing, an action took place with the duke of York and the French forces, near Breda, in which the duke was totally defeated, with the loſs, by Gazette account, of 1500 men, but by general report, 3000. Breda had ſurrendered to the French. The Britiſh fleet had returned to port without effecting any thing, and the French had 36 ſhips of the line in Breſt water ready for ſea.

"Mr. Morris has brought diſpatches from Mr. Jay, whoſe ſecretary, (Mr. Trumbull) informed him the weſtern poſts were to be delivered up, full reſtitution to be made for our loſſes, and a treaty nearly concluded on.

"The Engliſh nation was very deſirous of peace, and there was a great diſpoſition in the people to emigrate to this country.

"Theſe are the out lines of his information. The details will ſoon be handed to us through the public prints. The diſpatch boat, arrived at your port from France, confirms the taking of Breda, and of victory ſtill being the order of the day.

"There is an arrival at New-York, from Bourdeaux, as late as the 22d of September; but few letters have, as yet arrived. It is ſaid, that flour was ſelling there at 100 livres per barrel, payable in merchandiſe at the maximum, which was about 2*ſ.* currency, per gallon, for brandy. I think there is ſome miſtake in this buſineſs."

Annapolis, November 20.

On Monday laſt the honourable John Hoſkins Stone, was elected governor of this ſtate. And the day following, the honourable William Pinkney, John Davidſon, James Brice, Henry Ridgely, and William Kilty, were choſen a council to the governor.

On Thurday the 13th inſtant, a commencement for conferring degrees in St. John's College was held in the college hall, at which attended the honourable the legiſlature of the ſtate, and a reſpectable number of ladies and gentlemen.

The vice-principal opened the buſineſs of the day with a ſolemn prayer to the Supreme Being, after which, in conformity to cuſtom, a ſhort Latin addreſs was delivered by the principal. The candidates then proceeded with the public exerciſes in the following manner:

1. A Latin ſalutatory oration, by Mr. John Jacob Tſchudy, of Baltimore.

2. An oration on the liberty of the preſs, by Mr. John Bowie Duckett, of Prince-George's county.

3. An oration on the equality of mankind, by Mr. Richard Harwood, of Annapolis.

4. An oration on the advantages of the ſtudy of hiſtory, by Mr. John Carliſle Herbert, of Alexandria.

The degree of batchelor of arts was then conferred by the principal on Meſſieurs John J. Tſchudy, John Bowie Duckett, Richard Harwood, John C. Herbert, and Thomas Chaſe.

5. A valedictory oration, by Mr. Thomas Chaſe, of Baltimore.

The principal then cloſed the buſineſs of the commencement with an addreſs to the graduates, reſpecting their future conduct in life, and concluded with a ſhort prayer, commending them to the care of the Amighty Governor of the Univerſe. The ſpeakers were honoured with the applauſe of the audience, who expreſſed much ſatisfaction with the performances of the ſeveral graduates.

It was to be regretted that Mr. Alexander Contee Magruder, of Prince-George's county, who had finiſhed his courſe of collegiate education with the other young gentlemen, was prevented by ſickneſs from attending the examination, and therefore could not be admitted with them to the honours of the college, as the law for founding the college expreſsly requires that the public examination ſhould be one month previous to the commencement.

THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire.

SIR,

THE firſt Volunteer Company of militia, and the company of Artillery of this city, avail themſelves of the opportunity afforded them, by your departure from office, to expreſs the high reſpect and ſincere eſteem with which your conduct as a citizen and as the head of the executive has inſpired them.

They requeſt you to be aſſured, that a real ſenſe of your public and private virtues, and of your unremitted and well directed exertions for the general intereſt and proſperity, has induced them to offer to your acceptance this teſtimony of their approbation and regard, and their ardent wiſhes for your future welfare and happineſs.

Signed, on behalf of the ſaid companies, and by their directions,

J. GASSAWAY, Brigade-major,
J. GWINN, Capt. Volunteers,
Wm. MARBURY, Capt. Artillery.

Annapolis, November 17, 1794.

Major JOHN GASSAWAY, Captain JOHN GWINN, of the firſt Company of Volunteers, and Captain WILLIAM MARBURY, of the Artillery Company, of the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received the very polite and affectionate addreſs of the firſt Company of Volunteers, and the Company of Artillery of this city, with emotions, ſuch as the ſpontaneous applauſe of worthy citizens muſt neceſſarily excite; and I receive this teſtimony of their eſteem with the more pleaſure, as their own merits evinced under my immediate obſervation, enables me, with ſincerity, to reciprocate the aſſurances of reſpect and approbation with which they have honoured me.

The motive aſſigned for addreſſing me on this occaſion is peculiary gratifying, feeling, as I do, that my intentions at leaſt have entitled me to the declaration and profeſſions they have made.

Be pleaſed, gentlemen, to accept, and to offer to the patriotic Companies under your command, my grateful acknowledgments for their kind addreſs, and my fervent wiſhes for your and their happineſs, collectively and individually.

With ſentiments of great reſpect,
and regard, I am, gentlemen,
your moſt obliged, and
moſt obedient humble ſervant,
THO. S. LEE.

Annapolis, November 18, 1794.

Meſſieurs GREEN.

THE period is faſt approaching, and is already near at hand, when the ſtate of Maryland will become the moſt rich, flouriſhing, and influential ſtate in the union; increaſing rapidly in trade, agriculture, and population, it will certainly become the admiration and envy of our neighbours, if we do not ſo wantonly ſport with our good fortune, as to merit their deriſion and contempt.

At this critical period, a ſerious and reflecting mind, anxious to promote the happineſs and proſperity of his country, muſt naturally contemplate the objects that lead to ſuch pleaſing and promiſing proſpects.

We are ſituated nearly the centre of this vaſt continent, with every advantage of climate, ſoil, and a navigation, without example, that gives a ſafe and eaſy communication to every part of the ſtate, at each extremity of which, there are large and extenſive rivers, that muſt give us the produce and trade of a great proportion of our neighbours; and when the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States ſhall be fixed among us, how great muſt be the weight and influence of this ſtate in their councils, if we have proper characters to promote and ſuſtain it? What benefits may we not reaſonably hope to obtain to the citizens of this ſtate in agriculture, trade, and credit, if we embrace and improve the opportunity and advantages that fortune has thrown in our way, and even laid at our feet. To attain the former, men of education and talents will be eſſentially neceſſary; and to enſure the benefits of the latter we need only ſtability in our councils and government, a few good laws tending to improve the navigation, roads and agriculture, and for the *encouragement of credit* and advancement of juſtice. Let us not ſpurn then, the proferred boons of this fickle goddeſs, but remember, that in the caſe of ſtates, as that of private individuals, *there is a tide which taken in its riſe leads on to fortune.*

Situated as we thus are, it muſt be a ſubject of much aſtoniſhment, and real concern to every candid mind, to ſee ſuch repeated attempts made by the guardians of our proſperity, to deſtroy thoſe ſeminaries of learning and ſcience, which bid fair to be uſeful, and are the only means of forming our youth, to acquire and ſupport that influence, which other cauſes contribute to offer to this ſtate, in the federal councils. If we ſeek a cauſe for this diſcontent of our colleges, it will be difficult to aſſign one, which ought to operate on the mind of the moſt penurious, or needy individual. The funds are burthenſome on no one, and are moſtly raiſed on regulations that are neceſſary to the morality and good order of our citizens, and ought to be levied, if they were immediately afterwards thrown into a fire and deſtroyed. Without urging the breach of public faith, by depriving the colleges of funds pledged by law, under a ſolemn compact with a part of our citizens who contributed to erect theſe ſeminaries, I might venture to aſſert, that, the danger of rendering the public faith of too little eſtimation, and the probable advantages that the ſtate will derive from theſe inſtitutions, are conſiderations that deſerve ſerious attention, and ought not to be too lightly eſtimated.

A late celebrated French philoſopher, in writing againſt the Chriſtian religion, ſays, "Il ne faut pas "braquer le canon contre la maiſon, parce que ceux "qui la defendent tirerorient des fenâtres une grêle "de coups de fuſil, il faut petit à petit élever à côté "une autre maiſon plus habitable & plus commode, "inſenſiblement tout le monde viendra habiter celle-ci, & la maiſon pleine de Léopards ſera déſerte." The advice of this politician we have ſeen ſucceed in another country, and thoſe who advocate the deſtruction of theſe inſtitutions, and the ſubſtituting ſchools in each county, as the beſt method of diſſeminating learning throughout the ſtate, would do well to conſider whether it might not be more adviſeable (according to this French philoſopher) firſt to erect ſuch ſchools more ſkilful and convenient than theſe colleges, which may inſenſibly, and by degrees prove their inutility, and then the public will conſent to part with them, without reluctance. But ſome of us are old enough to remember that when ſuch ſchools exiſted in each county, they would not afford ſufficient encouragement for a teacher of learning and ſcience, and at beſt, were only of ſufficient advantage to give the firſt rudiments of education to thoſe who reſided in the neighbourhood, but were of no poſſible advantage to perſons in the more diſtant parts of the county.

Such an education, if it could be generally procured with facility, by the plan projected, is not the education calculated to give this ſtate thoſe advantages I contemplate. A little learning, it is ſaid, is a dangerous thing; and many citizens that would otherwiſe have been uſeful members of ſociety, have been ſpoiled by attempting to become merchants, politicians, or lawyers. I will not make invidious compariſons, but

may be allowed to ſuggeſt that other ſtates in the union have, at this time, much more influence (perhaps becauſe they have more learning and abilities) in congreſs, than we have; and I may add that, deſtroying theſe inſtitutions, will certainly neither contribute to promote or increaſe our weight and influence in the general government, nor even to amend and perfect our own.

In the early ſettlement of this country, when every inhabitant was a debtor, ſpecie difficult to obtain, and government not ſo well calculated to ſecure individuals from oppreſſion, as it is at preſent, we do not wonder that laws ſhould have been made peculiarly calculated to favour the debtor. But now that all men enjoy equal privileges, and none can aſſume power, diſtinctions, or exemptions that are not common to all; when no man can oppreſs another, and our country is ſo flouriſhing, that none can be poor, who deſerve to be rich. When foreigners are crowding among us, and will in a few years multiply an hundred fold—it ſhould ſeem that policy ought rather to endeavour to fix the conſtitution itſelf, and every department of the ſtate, upon the moſt *permanent* and reſpectable footing, than to unhinge ancient and proved eſtabliſhments, and try experiments, however plauſible in theory, that may poſſibly fail, become inconvenient, or oppreſſive in practice.

What poſſible advantange can reſult from abridging, or aboliſhing the juriſdiction of the general court, as ſome perſons ſeem to wiſh? If expence and inconvenience to the defendants are aſſigned as motives for this change, is there not ſome conſideration due to the plaintiff? I will not ſuppoſe he may not be as ably ſerved by counſel in the diſtant counties as in the general court; but as he may in all caſes, as the law now ſtands, ſue in the diſtrict court, if it is equally convenient, and he wiſhes to do ſo, why ought he not to have a choice if he prefers other judges, other jurors, or other council? Is it eſſential to juſtice, or otherwiſe, that the creditor ſhould be compelled to go to a diſtant part of the ſtate to ſue his debtor, merely becauſe the debtor happens to reſide there? If convenience is to be conſulted, and any choice given, the creditor ought to be preferred: If juſtice is the motive, it is more probable the creditor will obtain it in the general court, than in the diſtrict courts. The debtor, if he muſt be ſued and tried in his own county, will always have the advantage in the latter, from prejudices incident to human nature in favour of friends, neighbours, and acquaintance, in preference to a ſtranger, (as the creditor may be) and where the caſe of one party may be often told, before the trial, in the abſence of his adverſary.

We have tried the preſent ſyſtem from the firſt ſettlement of this country—It has always been the moſt reſpectable court in the ſtate, and we have always found juſtice impartially and well adminiſtered. We have even made the experiment of the French philoſopher, by erecting other reſpectable courts with concurrent juriſdiction; if theſe courts *ought* to have the buſineſs, and were equally judicious and convenient, it would naturally have gone to them; but we find on the contrary the buſineſs of the diſtricts decline, while that of the general court increaſes, or at leaſt retains its former proportion. Ought ſuitors to be forced into the diſtrict courts when ſome cauſe plainly exiſts which ſhews it is not their choice? If we are prudent, we ought not to aſſume more wiſdom than our anceſtors—With ſome amendments of giving the advantage of ſpecial juries, in the caſes of mercantile or difficult tranſactions, our ſyſtem might be made perfect. But while we graſp at the ſhadow we may loſe the ſubſtance.

It is to be wiſhed therefore, that the legiſlature would only amend, or ſo model our laws, that every poſſible ſecurity may be given to protect property, to encourage and favour credit, to promote induſtry and œconomy, and to induce and entice foreigners to ſettle in the ſtate, and bring their wealth among us—Theſe are objects deſerving, and ſeriouſly calling for the deliberations of that body. There are reaſons for it which poſſibly may have eſcaped their obſervation. The congreſs of the United States will in a few years take poſſeſſion of the diſtrict of Columbia, where they have a *ſeparate* and *excluſive juriſdiction*. Can it be doubted, that body will not eſtabliſh ſuch a government, ſuch laws, and hold forth ſuch allurements to all deſcriptions of perſons within their diſtrict, that unleſs we meet them, or rather anticipate them by ſimilar proviſions, our ſtate government, and the ſtate itſelf, in every other part of it, will be materially affected: even your beſt citizens, and all men of property will emigrate to Columbia; and in proportion as its influence increaſes, the weight and influence of the reſt of the ſtate will ſink, and become contemptible. But the direct reverſe will happen, if by a wiſe and prudent conduct we avail ourſelves of the opportunity, while it yet remains, of improving the advantages which local and other circumſtances may contribute to render us a flouriſhing, rich, and happy people.

Theſe reflections might be extended with advantage to many ſheets of paper, but having no part in the deliberations of the legiſlature, and very little at ſtake myſelf, I have thought, from a perſonal knowledge of many of the members, a hint alone would be ſufficient from an impartial and diſintereſted

BY-STANDER.

November 17, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Henry Hammond's, on the north ſide of Severn, on the 20th inſtant,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION UTENSILS, and ſome STOCK.

November 11, 1794.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the houſe of Mr. George Mann, on Thurſday the fourth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon,

SUNDRY men, women, and children, ſlaves, part of the eſtate of the late John Davidson. Theſe people will be ſold on a credit of twelve months; the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity.

On the ſame afternoon will be ſold, at the late ſtore of John Davidſon, on the Head of the Dock, ſundry articles of MERCHANDISE, for Ready Money.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Adminiſtratrix of John Davidson.

Annapolis, November 18, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the houſe of Mr. Henry Medley, in the town of Nottingham, on Tueſday the 9th day of December next, if fair, or on the firſt fair day,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE, conſiſting of about forty valuable NEGROES, among whom are tradeſmen, houſe ſervants, and men well acquainted with farming, and all kinds of plantation work, ſome very healthy looking women, boys and girls, a number of cattle and horſes, a new waggon and a chariot, and a parcel of houſehold furniture. The property will be ſold upon twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, to

ALLEN BOWIE, Adminiſtrator.

Nottingham, November 7, 1794.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now Opening for Sale, at their Store at Beard's Point warehouſe, on South river,

A variety of GOODS ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe clothes; valencias; royal ribs; ſatinets; laſting; a variety of faſhionable coloured caſimers; ſtuffs of all kinds; mens worſted hoſe; womens cotton ditto; Iriſh linens; chintzes and calicoes of the moſt approved figures; cloth coloured ſewing ſilk and threads; oſnabrig and other threads; muſlins and muſlinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Perſians; cambrick; humhums; Marſeilles quilting; Ruſſia ſheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; oſnabrigs; rolles; German dowlaſs; Haerlem ſtripes; matchcoat and roſe blankets; mens coarſe and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant veſts patterns; muſlin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worſted binding; broad and narrow ribands; faſhionable ſhoe and knee-buckles; coat and veſt buttons, &c. &c.

Alſo ſpirit; Weſt India rum; old peach brandy; ſherry wine; red port ditto; molaſſes; loaf and brown ſugars; hyſon and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allſpice; ſalt petre; pounded ginger; raiſins; cheeſe; rice; St. Ubes ſalt; window glaſs; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; ſpades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and faſh-ſaws; ſcrew augers; hinges and ſcrews; ſtock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; Weſt-India cotton; ſcrubbing bruſhes; tea china; glaſs ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand boards; ſpoons; caſe knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, as uſual.

November 9, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, on his own account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to Philip Barton Key, of Annapolis, and all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the ſame gentleman, as ſoon as poſſible; and all creditors are deſired to take notice, that the ſubſcriber will, on the ſecond Monday in May next, at the houſe of Mr. George Mann, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the aſſets on hand in part ſatisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of John Petty, deceaſed.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

ALL perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the eſtate of PATRICK KELLY, deceaſed, or who are in any manner creditors of the ſaid Patrick Kelly, are requeſted to appear and produce their reſpective claims and accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the ſixth day of January, in the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and ninety-five, at the court-houſe in the town of Cambridge, in Dorcheſter county, and ſtate of Maryland, at which time and place the ſubſcriber will attend, and receive all accounts ſo authenticated, and make ſuch dividend of the goods and chattels of the ſaid deceaſed, which have come to his hands or poſſeſſion, as each creditor ſhall be entitled to according to his reſpective claim.

J. E. GIST, Adminiſtrator of P. Kelly.

Cambridge, 1ſt November, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Chaptico.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON,
Mr. William Grindall,
Mr. Joſhua Millard,
Miſs Peggy Jordan Bond,
Francis Hamerſley, Eſq;
Mr. Jno. Newton,
Mr. Rueben Craig.

JOHN B. GRIDALL, P. M.

TAKEN up by James Moss, living on Hackett's Point, a ſmall BATTEAU, ſixteen feet long and four feet and a half wide. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair if not the firſt fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Meſſieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue ſtore, in Baltimore town, I ſhall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called Carroll's Scrutiny, ſaid to contain five hundred and ſeventy-ſix acres, formerly the property of the Principio Company, purchaſed of the State of Maryland, by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchaſe he hath been releaſed; the whole of this land will be ſold together or in ſmall quantities, ſo as to accommodate thoſe who may be deſirous of becoming purchaſers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the firſt day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the intereſt on the whole, to be paid on or before the firſt day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the intereſt thereon, on or before the firſt day of December, 1796. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated ſpecie certificates, iſſued by the State of Maryland, or ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, one third in the deferred ſtock of the United States, and the intereſt in ſpecie only. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers immediately, and ſhould they refuſe or neglect to bond when required, they ſubject themſelves to all loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale, and all expences attending the firſt. Information reſpecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 12, 1794.

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on Tueſday the 9th day of December, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at one o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND, called Blue Plains, and a ſmaller one adjoining, called Addison's Goodwill, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of George Fraser Hawkins, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. William Bayley. This land lies on the river Patowmack, nearly oppoſite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of a good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a ſufficiency of timber for its ſupport. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, and dairy, and a good tobacco houſe and barn. There is on another part of the land, a tenement, conſiſting of a dwelling houſe (with ſuitable out houſes), at preſent occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. Theſe tracts, with the improvements, will be ſold together, on the following terms: The purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for the payment of one half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt, within one year, and the remainder, with legal intereſt, within eighteen months from the day of ſale.

A plot of the land will be ſhewn, and further particulars reſpecting the title and conveyance, will be made known at the ſale, which will be at the tavern above deſcribed.

W. KILTY, Truſtee.

Nov. 7, 1794.

Peter Malcolm, vs. *Matthew Lodge, & Co.*

THIS is to give notice, that I have iſſued out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, an attachment againſt the ſaid Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which ſaid writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unleſs the ſaid Matthew Lodge, and company, ſhall return and diſcharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforeſaid, that all their real and perſonal eſtate will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.

Annapolis, November 4, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, and to the Administators of ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, on or before the 20th day of February next, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, for payment.

HENRY GAITHER, WILLIAM MERRIKEN, } Adminiſtrators.

November 7, 1794.

NOTICE,

THAT the commiſſioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the fourth Tueſday of November next, at the city of Annapolis, to hear appeals from ſuch perſons as may think themſelves overrated by the aſſeſſors of ſaid county.

By order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

In CHANCERY, November 5, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY H. CHAPMAN, truſtee for the ſale of certain lands in Charles county, mortgaged to FORREST and STODDERT, by BENJAMIN REEDER, be approved, and that the ſale by him made of the ſaid lands, on the thirty-firſt of October laſt, unto JOHN HAW, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette before the firſt day of December next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can

WAS committed to the gaol of Kent county, on or about the 20th of October laſt, a negro woman called CASS, aged about twenty-five years, luſty and very black; ſhe has with her a male child, and is now pregnant; ſhe ſays ſhe formerly belonged to a Mrs. ANNA WARD, of Harford county, in this ſtate. If the owner does not take her away, on or before the 30th inſtant, ſhe will be ſold for her priſon fees.

P. REED, Sheriff.

November 6, 1794. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

2 JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince George's county, October 15, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former aſſortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, ſugar candy, Spaniſh liquorice, Hungary water, pungent ſmelling bottles, Britiſh oil, Anderſon's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground ſtoppers, cephalic ſnuff, eſſential ſalt of lemon, Windſor ſoap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaiſter, eſſence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marechal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Aſiatic tooth powders, tooth bruſhes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his medicinal ſhop, in Church-ſtreet, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794. 3

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day during this ſeſſion, to hear complaints.

By order,

C. WAYMAN, Clk.

November 5, 1794. 3

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during this ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the Houſe of Delegates.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 5, 1794. 3

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, at PUBLIC SALE, for *Ready Money*, on Tueſday 25th of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, the following property,

ABOUT TWENTY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, alſo, a number of work HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, PLANTATION UTENSILS, and ſome KITCHEN FURNITURE.

6X THOMAS KING, RICHARD WELSH, } Executors, of HENRY O. WELSH, deceaſed.

October 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law, ſimilar to a law of the ſtate of Virginia, for the purpoſe of giving a more ſpeedy remedy againſt delinquent ſubſcribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, alſo for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the ſaid river. 9X w 8

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Bladenſburgh, on the ſecond of November, 1793, a negro man named FRANK, about twenty-two years old, five feet ſix inches high, well made, a full faced fellow, has not much beard; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe, being ſo long gone; he may have a forged paſs and paſs as a free man, as he is an artful rogue; he was ſeen in Annapolis a ſmall time ſince. Whoever brings him home ſhall receive the above reward, if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get him, FOUR DOLLARS.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forwarned carrying him off, or harbouring him at their peril.

ALEXANDER JACKSON.

November 4, 1794. 9X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a ſupport, as I am rendered, by pain and other ſickneſs, unable to ſupport myſelf. 6

ANNE WALKER.

St. Mary's county, October 6, 1794.

FALL GOODS.

The ſubſcriber, at his STORE near the DOCK, is now OPENING, for SALE,

A very general ASSORTMENT of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for CASH, or on the uſual credit, to his punctual cuſtomers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 29, 1794. 4X

In CHANCERY, October 21, 1794.

Gabriel Peterſon Vanhorn, vs. William Willett. } THE complainant, Gabriel Peterſon Vanhorn, applies to this court for a decree to record a deed indented, executed by William Willett, on the ſeventh day of October, 1791, for conveying unto him the ſaid Vanhorn, in fee, a tract of land, in Prince-George's county, called *Scott's Fancy*, containing 117 acres, for the conſideration of two hundred pounds, and two horſes with a ſtage waggon.

He ſtates, that the ſaid William Willett, hath removed from this ſtate, out of the reach of the proceſs of this court; and it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of December next, to the intent that public notice may be given of his application to this court, and that the ſaid William Willett, or his heirs, or repreſentatives, or any perſon that may conceive himſelf intereſted in the premiſes, may be warned to appear in this court, on the third Tueſday in March, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs agreeably to the complainant's prayer.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
4X Reg. Cur. Can.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

4 OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to ſubſcribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handſomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceaſed. Theſe lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premiſes are a comfortable dwelling houſe, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco houſe. Two years credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. Any perſon deſirous of viewing theſe lands previous to the day of ſale, will pleaſe to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requeſted to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

4 THOMAS TONGUE, JOSEPH COWMAN, } Truſtees.

Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

THERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about 12¾ hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſwitch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

Teachers of Muſic.

ANY perſon well qualified to teach the HARPSICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794. 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for an act to record a deed from Vallentine Murray, late a ſoldier in the Maryland line, to Philip Ford, for lot number four hundred and four, in Allegany county.

September 15, 1794. 8X 8w

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN's MILITARY EXERCISE;

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE. 6

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their reſpective claims to *Thomas Harwood* and *John Muir*; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to either of ſaid gentlemen, who are reſpectively authoriſed by the ſubſcriber to receive the amount and give acquittances. And all the creditors of ſaid John Davidſon, are requeſted to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-houſe of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, on the laſt Monday in October, 1795, to receive their proportionate diviſion of aſſets, then on hand.

6X ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Adminiſtratrix, of JOHN DAVIDSON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

11 EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for advertiſements, &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore. 20

*** Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

17

July 15, 1794.

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47 WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

HENRY HILL, jun.

September 8, 1794. X

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers intend again to petition the general aſſembly, to make them compenſation for tobacco loſt during the late war from Patowmack inſpection houſe, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix,
THEODORE DENT, Executor,
of PETER DENT.

Charles county, September 20, 1794.

THE inhabitants of Charles-town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to paſs a law for inſtituting and regulating a market in ſaid town, and to prevent all perſons from ſuffering ſwine, geeſe and goats going at large in ſaid town. 5

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.